

Calcutta, and the species was said not to be rare in that quarter. The natives knew it by the name of *Bigri hangs*.

99. *Anas coromandeliana*, Gm., Lath. 106. Alæ nigræ cantes remigibus omnibus apice albis, subtus alba. Pollex tenuis. ♂ superne viridis nitens; ♀ superne fusco-cinerea. Minor quam *crecca*.

This pretty little Duck is easily recognised even during flight, by a white margin to the wings, formed by the tips of all the quills. The male is of a fine grass-green above. It is common on the river, but I only procured a pair, which shared the same fate as the Lark, no. 28, above-mentioned;—they were destroyed by ants during the night. They had only fed on vegetables.

[To be continued.]

XXII.—*Descriptions of new or imperfectly described Lepidopterous Insects*. By EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, Esq., F.L.S., Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum, &c.

[Continued from vol. xviii. p. 376.]

#### GENUS ORNITHOPTERA.

*Orn. Poseidon*. Alis supra holosericeo-viridibus, limbo nigro, anticis fascia longitudinali latissima nigra, nervulis viridibus divisa; posticis subtus aureo-viridibus, angulo ani aureo. Exp. alar.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  unc. vel 168 mill.

*Hab.* Darnley Island.

Above, anterior wings with the entire limb deep velvety black, the disc occupied by a broad fascia of the same colour united to the black margin below the apex, divided by the median nervure and nervules, which are golden-green, its inner side more fuscous and opaque. The space between this and the limb is occupied by two vittæ of a bright golden or satiny green, shading to bright coppery. The upper of these is narrow at the base and becoming gradually wider until near the apex of the wing, when it suddenly narrows. The lower follows a direction parallel to the inner margin until near the anal angle, gradually widening to this point, when it is bent abruptly upwards; and becoming somewhat macular, terminates near the second discoidal nervule. Posterior wings small, triangular, the anterior and outer margins rounded; satiny green with coppery reflections, the limb narrowly black, the outer angle with one or more round black dots, and generally near the outer margin is a series of round orange spots between the nervules.

Below, the anterior wings have the limb black, broadest on the costa, with a slender green vitta below the third and also the fourth subcostal nervule, all the interstices below the fifth sub-

costal nervule occupied by a large green patch, each divided except the first by a black spot, these spots forming an irregular transverse fascia. Cell black, the lower half almost occupied by a golden green vitta extending from near the base to the end of the cell. Posterior wings golden green, the golden colour predominating externally; the anterior and outer margins black, the former with one, the latter with five black spots, the costal spots sometimes preceded by an orange dash; the anal angle broadly golden yellow.

Head and thorax black, the latter with a long golden green vitta above. Abdomen golden yellow.

In the cabinet of the British Museum.

This beautiful insect differs from *Orn. Priamus* in the different form of the green vittæ of the anterior wings, in the golden green colour of the median nervure and nervules, in its much smaller posterior wings less broadly bordered with black, in the golden green hue of its posterior wings below, and especially in the large golden orange patch at the anal angle (which is black in *Orn. Priamus*), and the suffusion of the same colour along the outer margin.

It was found abundantly by Mr. Jukes on Darnley Island, amongst the cocoa-nut groves.

#### GENUS PAPILO.

*P. Zagreus*. Alis anticis elongatis nigris, vitta in cellulam fulva, fasciisque macularibus fulvis, ochraceisque, posticis obtuse dentatis fulvis, maculis disci, fimbriaque postica, in qua maculæ sex ochraceæ, nigris. Exp. alar. 5 unc. vel 127 mill.

*Hab.* Venezuela.

Anterior wings elongate, rounded at the apex, the inner margin slightly concave, black: the cell with a transverse ochraceous band near the end, and a bright fulvous vitta at the base, extending along the upper side of the median nervure beyond its second nervule: beyond the cell is a macular band composed of seven spots; the first, near the costa, triangular, the second rhomboidal, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth subtriangular, the apex directed outwards, the seventh oval; of these the first four are ochraceous, the others fulvous: between this band and the cell is a large fulvous spot divided into three parts by the first and second median nervules, and only separated from the vitta by the median nervure: near the apex four subovate ochraceous spots, the third longest, placed so as to form an oblique macular band, and below these near the outer margin four small spots of the same colour.

Posterior wings oval; the outer margin with four short, rounded teeth; fulvous, the outer margin broadly black, in which

are six small ochraceous spots ; the interstice between the costal and subcostal nervures marked with a black vitta : a black cloud at the end of the cell and in each of the interstices of the nervules. Below, the anterior wings as above, but paler, the posterior with the markings of the disc more distinct ; the marginal band fuscous posteriorly, black anteriorly, where it is marked by two pure white dots in each interstice.

Head large, black, the vertex with two white dots, palpi and orbits white. Antennæ ochraceous, the base black.

Thorax very robust, black above, with an ochreous line down the middle ; three spots of the same colour on each side near the base of the wings, two white dots on the prothorax : below ochreous, striped laterally with black ; legs black ; coxæ striped with ochreous.

Abdomen robust, elongate, brown above, more fulvous below, where it is marked with a median black line.

In the cabinet of the British Museum.

This extraordinary insect is without exception the most remarkable *Papilio* yet found in the New World. In form and colouring it so closely resembles the Heliconian butterflies of the same group as *Hel. Eva*, that but for its robust body it might easily be mistaken for one of them. Its pale antennæ are a remarkable character ; for I only know one other species of true *Papilio* (*P. Antenor*) in which the antennæ are of any other colour than black except some small spot at the base or apex ; but here we have them precisely resembling those of *Hel. Eva* in colour. Whilst however it possesses these subordinate characters of the Heliconians, it has all the essential characters of *Papilio*, or I might say of *Ornithoptera* ; for in the form of the head, thorax and abdomen, it comes nearer to *Orn. Priamus* than to any true *Papilio* I am acquainted with.

The only specimen I have ever seen was found in Venezuela by Mr. Dyson, whose indefatigable exertions as a collector merit the highest praise.

#### Genus AMATHUSIA.

*Am. Amythaon*. Alis omnibus supra fuscis, anticis fascia obliqua lata læte cærulea (in ♀ fulva) ; subtus pallide chocoladinis, strigis plurimis transversis saturatoribus, posticis ocellis duobus albo pupillatis. Exp. alar. 5 unc. vel 122 mill.

*Hab.* Silhet.

Above, all the wings fuscous black, darker, especially the posterior near the base ; the anterior traversed by a broad oblique band of a beautiful light blue, with purplish reflections, commencing on the costa above, opposite to the middle of the cell, and occupying in width about one-third of the costa, extending obliquely across to the submedian nervule, and terminating near

the outer margin, where its upper boundary is the second discoidal nervule. Below, all the wings pale chocolate, with lavender reflections, traversed by seven transverse lines; the first commencing on the costa of the anterior wings near the base, continued along the precostal and first median nervule of the posterior wings, the second continued across both wings to the origin of the second median nervule of the posterior wings, the third short, just crossing the cell a little beyond the middle, the fourth beyond the cell, continued nearly to the anal angle, the fifth more oblique, only reaching the first median nervule of the posterior wings, the sixth arising near the apex, meeting the fourth at its termination, the seventh submarginal, common. Posterior wings slightly produced into a short, round tail or palette at the anal angle, having besides the markings already described two ocelli composed of an oval black ring with a white pupil, the larger one near the costa between the first and second subcostal nervule, the second between the first and second submedian nervule at the point of junction of the fourth and sixth strigæ, the anal palette with two black dots edged with white. Cilia all white.

Head, thorax, and abdomen brown.

Female paler, with the band of the anterior wings much narrower, not occupying any part of the cell, fulvous, marked near the outer margin with a brown waved striga.

In the cabinet of the British Museum, &c.

Much resembling in form *Amathusia Phidippus*, but known at once by the blue band above and different markings of the under surface. The blue band of the anterior wings gives it a considerable resemblance to *Zeuxidia Luxeri* of Hübner, but it wants the blue on the posterior wings, and is totally different below.

XXIII.—*Note on the Irish species of Cephaloptera (Pterocephala).*

By FREDERICK M'COY, M.G.S. & N.H.S.D. &c.

[With a Plate.]

ON looking over some memoranda lately, I found the following notes and drawing, Pl. XI., made some years ago, of the specimen of *Cephaloptera*, originally noticed by Mr. Thompson of Belfast, in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, and which may be interesting to naturalists, as the specimen is still, so far as I know, not only unique as Irish, but even the genus to which it belongs has not been observed before or since in the British seas; and further, the specimen seems to be erroneously referred to in most works on British zoology.

I wish here to acknowledge the liberality with which Dr.